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Attorney Docket No. ADACHI P188USP1

First Inventor or Application Identifier Mitsuhiko INAGUMA et al.

Title IN-BUILDING CATV SYSTEM DOWN-CONVERTER,  
UP-CONVERTER AND AMPLIFIER

Express Mail Label No. EL469353238US

## APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

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(preferred arrangement set forth below)

- Descriptive title of the Invention
- Cross References to Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
- Reference to Microfiche Appendix
- Background of the Invention
- Brief Summary of the Invention
- Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
- Detailed Description
- Claim(s)
- Abstract of the Disclosure

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 12]

4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages ]

a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)  
(Note Box 5 below)i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)Signed statement attached deleting  
inventor(s) named in the prior application,  
see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked)The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a  
copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is  
considered to be part of the disclosure of the accompanying  
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17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☒ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: 09 / 507,712

Prior application information: Examiner

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Practitioner's Docket No.: ADACHI P188USP1

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: : **Mitsuhiko INAGUMA, Shigemitsu TORIYAMA and  
Yasuo NAKAYAMA**

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For:

**IN-BUILDING CATV SYSTEM, DOWN-CONVERTER, UP-CONVERTER  
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## IN-BUILDING CATV SYSTEM, DOWN-CONVERTER, UP- CONVERTER AND AMPLIFIER

This is a continuation-in-part of a copending  
5 application serial No. 09/507,712 filed February 18, 2000  
and entitled "In-Building CATV System, and Up-Converter  
and Down-Converter for Use therein".

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 10 (i) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an in-building  
CATV system connected to a lead-in wire from an external  
bi-directional CATV system for transmitting downward  
signals inputted from the external bi-directional CATV  
15 system via an in-building transmission line to plural  
terminal devices in the building as well as for sending  
upward signals inputted from each end terminal to the  
external bi-directional CATV system via the lead-in wire.

#### (ii) Description of the Related Art

20 In a conventional known in-building CATV system,  
noises generated in the building are superimposed to the  
transmission line via subscriber end terminals and the  
like, and components of the noises with the same  
frequency as that of the upward signal are outputted to  
25 the external bi-directional CATV system as confluent

noises together with the upward signal.

Heretofore, in order to decrease the confluent noises, the upward signal generated in the subscriber terminal device such as a cable modem (a signal with a  
5 frequency transmittable in the bi-directional CATV system : for example, 5 MHz-42 MHz) is frequency-converted to an upward signal (hereinafter referred to as an in-building upward signal) with a UHF band (for example, 913 MHz-950 MHz) which is higher than the  
10 original frequency and which does not overlap the frequency of the downward signal (for example, 54 MHz-890 MHz). The in-building upward signal is transmitted to the lead-in wire and is converted to the original frequency (that is, the transmission frequency of the upward signal  
15 in the bi-directional CATV system) using a down-converter, just before the upward signal is outputted to the lead-in wire from the in-building transmission line.

As mentioned above, when the upward signal is frequency-converted to the in-building upward signal at  
20 the terminal side of the in-building CATV system and the in-building upward signal is frequency-converted to the original upward signal at a connection point between the in-building CATV system and the external bi-directional CATV system, the confluent noises outputted to the  
25 external bi-directional CATV system from the in-building

CATV system can be decreased. However when the up-converter used for frequency conversion at the terminal side and the down-converter used for frequency conversion at the connection point between the in-building CATV system and the external bi-directional CATV system are designed to frequency-convert using outputs from respective oscillation circuits for exclusive use, a deviation is generated in the frequency of a frequency-conversion reference signal in each oscillation circuit and so in some cases the in-building upward signal can not be converted to the original upward signal generated by the terminal device.

Therefore, in the conventional system, in order to restore the original upward signal from the in-building upward signal correctly in the down-converter, a pilot signal used for adjusting the level of the downward signal in the bi-directional CATV system is used as a reference signal which the up-converter and down-converter use for frequency conversion. Specifically, by constituting the up-converter and the down-converter to frequency-convert respective upward signals using the pilot signal of the bi-directional CATV system as a reference signal, the frequency of the reference signal for each converter is made to coincide with each other and the original upward signal is made to be perfectly restored from the in-

building upward signal.

However, as mentioned above, if the up-converter and the down-converter are constituted to use the pilot signal contained in the downward signal as a reference  
5 signal for frequency conversion, the up-converter and the down-converter do not correctly operate when transmission of the pilot signal is stopped in the bi-directional CATV system for maintenance, inspection or the like, or when the in-building CATV system is  
10 connected to a bi-directional CATV system which does not transmit pilot signals. Therefore, the upward signal generated in the terminal devices of the in-building CATV system can not be transmitted to the center equipment of the bi-directional CATV system.

15

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Wherefore, an object of the present invention is to provide an in-building CATV system in which an upward signal is frequency-converted to a high frequency in-  
20 building signal using an up-converter at the terminal side and the in-building upward signal is frequency converted to the original upward signal using a down-converter at a lead-in wire connected to an external bi-directional CATV system, so that the original upward signal can be restored  
25 correctly by the down-converter without using a pilot

signal superimposed to a downward signal from the external bi-directional CATV system as a reference signal for frequency conversion.

To attain this and other objects, in an in-building CATV system according to one aspect of the invention, like the above-mentioned conventional in-building CATV system, the downward signal inputted from the external bi-directional CATV system via the lead-in wire is transmitted to plural terminals via transmission lines in a building, the in-building upward signal inputted to the terminals via the up-converter is transmitted to the lead-in wire from the external bi-directional CATV system via the transmission line in the building. Moreover, the upward signal frequency-converted from the in-building upward signal to the upward signal with the original frequency outputted from the terminal using the down-converter provided between the lead-in wire and the transmission line in the building is designed to be transmitted to the external bi-directional CATV system from the lead-in wire.

In the in-building CATV system of the present invention, in order to frequency-convert the in-building upward signal correctly to the original upward signal, a reference signal with a constant frequency different from those of various transmission signals flowing through the

transmission lines in the system upward and downward (bi-directionally) is generated by a reference signal generating means and the reference signal is transmitted to the transmission line in the building by a reference  
5 signal transmission means.

Therefore, according to the in-building CATV system of the present invention, even when the pilot signal is not superimposed to the downward signal inputted from the external bi-directional CATV system, it  
10 becomes possible that the down-converter and the up-converter frequency-convert the in-building upward signal and the upward signal respectively using a common reference signal and the down-converter restores the original upward signal inputted to the up-converter from  
15 the terminal device.

Especially in the present invention, since the frequency of the reference signal generated by a reference signal generating means is set to a frequency different from those of various transmission signals flowing bi-  
20 directionally through the transmission line in the system, characteristic of the transmission signals transmitted bi-directionally in the system is not deteriorated by the influence of the reference signal and so the transmission quality of the upward and downward signals can be  
25 secured.



When the reference signal for frequency conversion is taken out by the down-converter and the up-converter, it is easily taken out by using a band path filter corresponding to the frequency of the reference  
5 signal and there is no need for the down-converter and the up-converter to be provided with a complicated circuit. Therefore, the cost of the down-converter and the up-converter can be kept lower compared with the case where the pilot signal contained in the downward signal is used  
10 as the reference signal.

Here, the reference signal generating means and the reference signal transmission means can constitute a reference signal superimposing equipment independently from other various transmission equipments which  
15 constitute the in-building CATV system, but may be provided in the down-converter.

By such a constitution, the reference signal can be sent to the up-converter at each terminal side from the down-converter and there is no need to connect any  
20 reference signal superimposing equipment having a function as the reference signal generating means and the reference signal transmission means to the in-building transmission line, thereby the cost of construction of the in-building CATV system of the present invention being  
25 decreased.

On the other hand, the frequency of the reference signal transmitted to the transmission line by the reference signal transmission means may be a frequency which does not overlap the frequencies of various transmission signals flowing bi-directionally through the transmission lines in the system. For example, it may be set to a frequency in the frequency band between the transmission frequency band of the downward signal previously set in the system and the transmission frequency band of the in-building upward signal or to a frequency in the frequency band much higher than the transmission frequency band of the in-building upward signal.

However, if the frequency of the reference signal is set to a frequency in such a frequency band, transmission loss of the reference signal in the transmission line becomes high and the reference signal occasionally fails to be effectively transmitted to the down-converter and many up-converters provided at the terminal sides. Therefore, the frequency of the reference signal transmitted to the transmission line by the reference signal transmission means may be set to a frequency which is in the frequency band set as the transmission frequency band of the downward signal in the system and which does not overlap the downward signal or to a frequency lower than those of

various transmission signals flowing bi-directionally through the transmission lines.

Specifically, when the frequency of the reference signal flowing through the transmission line is set to a  
5 frequency in the transmission frequency band of the downward signal, the reference signal is amplified together with the downward signal when being passed through an amplifier provided on the transmission line. Therefore, the reference signal can be transmitted with an  
10 adequate level without being provided with an amplifier for exclusive use to fill up the transmission loss.

Moreover, when the frequency of the reference signal flowing through the transmission line is set to a frequency lower than the frequencies of other  
15 transmission signals (the downward and upward signals), the transmission loss of the reference signal on the transmission line becomes small and so the reference signal can be effectively transmitted.

In this case, the frequency of the reference signal  
20 may be set to a frequency in the transmission frequency band of the downward signal or to a frequency much lower than the transmission frequency band of the downward signal. In particular, when the frequency of the reference signal is set to a frequency in the transmission frequency  
25 band of the downward signal, the reference signal is

amplified together with the downward signal using an amplifier provided on the transmission line, so that the reference signal can be transmitted more effectively.

In the in-building CATV system of the present invention, the upward signal outputted from a terminal device is once frequency-converted to the high frequency in-building upward signal by the up-converter and is transmitted to the lead-in wire via the transmission line in the system, to prevent noises generated in the building from being transmitted to the external bi-directional CATV system together with the upward signal. But if the signal that can be passed through the transmission line upward is limited only to the in-building upward signal, the subscriber of the system at the terminal side has to have an up-converter in order to communicate with the center equipment of the external bi-directional CATV system, thereby service to the subscriber being aggravated.

Therefore, the up-converter of the present invention is preferably constituted so that the low frequency upward signal outputted from the terminal device which is not frequency-converted by the up-converter can be transmitted directly to the lead-in wire. And when the in-building CATV system is constituted in such a way, since the high frequency in-building upward

signal and the low frequency upward signal can be transmitted upward together, even the subscriber who has no up-converter can communicate with the center equipment of the external bi-directional CATV system and  
5 therefore communication service in the system is enhanced.

When the in-building upward signal and the upward signal are designed to be transmitted together in such a way, for example, like the Internet which uses the  
10 CATV system, high speed data transmission is carried out. For the communications that need high transmission quality like the Internet, the upward signal may be frequency-converted using the up-converter and the down-converter. On the other hand, for example, in the  
15 case of the data transmission of automatic meter reading where read data of consumption of gas and electricity is transmitted to the center equipment, the user does not feel inconvenience even if the data is to be retransmitted in response to the demand from the center equipment  
20 when error of the data transmission occurs. In such communications, the upward signal from the terminal device may be transmitted directly without frequency conversion.

However, when such communications are carried  
25 out, it is necessary that the frequency of the upward

signal transmitted using the up-converter and the down-converter and that of the upward signal directly transmitted without using the up-converter and the down-converter are set to different frequencies from each

5 other.

Specifically, in the in-building CATV system, when the upward signal is directly transmitted, since the noise component of the frequency of the upward signal is directly sent to the external bi-directional CATV system,  
10 the up-converter and the down-converter can not work effectively if the frequency of this upward signal is set to the same frequency as that of the upward signal transmitted using the up-converter and the down-converter.

15 Therefore, as mentioned above, in the in-building CATV system, in order to transmit the in-building upward signal and the upward signal together, the frequency of the upward signal which is frequency-converted to the in-building upward signal and the frequency of the upward  
20 signal which is directly transmitted to the transmission line without being frequency-converted should be set to frequencies different from each other.

When the frequencies of the upward signals are set to different frequencies, the frequency of the upward  
25 signal which is not frequent-converted and transmitted

directly to the transmission line may be set to a value higher than that of the upward signal which is frequency-converted to the in-building upward signal.

Specifically, since the frequency of the noises  
5 generated in the building is relatively low, the noises with the same frequency as that of the upward signal is prevented from being sent to the external bi-directional CATV system, when the frequency of the upward signal which is not frequency-converted and is directly sent to  
10 the transmission line is set to a high frequency, as mentioned above.

Subsequently, the down-converter used in the in-building CATV system is for frequency-converting the in-building upward signal to the original upward signal  
15 using the reference signal with a constant frequency transmitted to the transmission line from a reference signal transmission means. In the down-converter, the downward signal inputted from the external bi-directional CATV system via the lead-in wire is transmitted to the  
20 transmission line in the building via a first downward signal path.

In the down-converter, a first reference signal extracting means extracts the reference signal with a constant frequency transmitted from the reference signal  
25 transmission means among upward transmission signals

inputted via the transmission line, a first frequency conversion means takes out the in-building upward signal outputted from the up-converter at the terminal side among the upward transmission signals inputted via the  
5 transmission line and, the in-building upward signal is frequency-converted to the original upward signal using the reference signal extracted by the first reference signal extracting means and the frequency-converted upward signal is transmitted to the lead-in wire.

10 As a result, according to the down-converter, the downward signal inputted from the external bi-directional CATV system via the lead-in wire can be transmitted to the terminal side, the in-building upward signal transmitted from the terminal side via the up-converter  
15 can be frequency-converted to the upward signal with the original frequency and sent to the external bi-directional CATV system.

In such a down-converter, there may be provided with a first determining means for determining whether  
20 the reference signal can be extracted by the first signal extracting means or not. When it is determined by the first determining means that the reference signal can not be extracted, a specific transmission signal with a fixed frequency (for example, above-mentioned pilot signal and  
25 the like) is extracted among the downward signals flowing



through the first downward signal path and the specific transmission signal may be transmitted to a first frequency conversion means as the reference signal by a first specific transmission signal extracting means.

5           Specifically, if the down-converter is constituted in such a way, the in-building upward signal can be frequency-converted using the specific transmission signal such as the pilot signal contained in the downward signal, when the reference signal transmission means and  
10           the reference signal generating means provided on the transmission line are not normally working.

          When the down-converter is constituted in such a way, the up-converter provided at the terminal side may also be constituted such that the upward signal can be  
15           frequency-converted to the in-building upward signal using the specific transmission signal such as the pilot signal contained in the downward signal.

          Subsequently, the down-converter may be provided with a downward signal amplification means for  
20           amplifying the downward signal passed through the path in the first downward signal path and be provided in an input path of the in-building upward signal to the first frequency conversion means or in an output path of the upward signal from the first frequency conversion means  
25           with an upward signal amplification means for amplifying

the in-building upward signal or the upward signal passed through the path.

According to such a down-converter, the downward signal and the upward signal passed through the down-converter can be amplified respectively. Therefore, the down-converter has a function as an amplification equipment and so the amplification equipment which is usually used in the in-building CATV system for amplifying the transmission signals becomes unnecessary.

Therefore, by using the down-converter, the transmission devices (specifically, amplifiers) for constituting the in-building CATV system can be decreased and the construction cost of the in-building CATV system can be lowered.

On the other hand, the up-converter used in the in-building CATV system of the present invention is for frequency-converting the upward signal outputted from the terminal device to the in-building upward signal and for transmitting the frequency-converted in-building upward signal to the transmission line via the terminal. In the up-converter, the downward signal transmitted to the terminal via the transmission line is transmitted to the terminal device via a second downward signal path.

Also in the up-converter, a second signal extracting means extracts the reference signal with a

constant frequency transmitted from the reference signal transmission means among the downward transmission signals transmitted to the terminal via the transmission line, a second frequency conversion means frequency-  
5 converts the upward signal outputted from the terminal device to the in-building upward signal using the reference signal extracted by the second reference signal extracting means and the frequency-converted in-building upward signal is transmitted to the transmission line of  
10 the in-building CATV system via the terminal.

On the other hand, an amplifier used in the in-building CATV system of the present invention is provided on the transmission line of the in-building CATV system and used for amplifying the transmission signal flowing  
15 through the transmission line.

In the amplifier, a third downward signal path for sending the downward signal sent from the down-converter via the transmission line to the terminal side and an in-building upward signal path for sending the in-  
20 building upward signal sent from the terminal side via the transmission line to the down-converter are formed. The downward signal and the in-building upward signal are amplified respectively by a downward amplification means and an in-building upward signal amplification means  
25 provided on these signal paths respectively.

In the amplifier, in addition to the above-mentioned paths, there is formed a first reference signal path for connecting the transmission line at the down-converter side and the transmission line at the terminal  
5 side, so that the reference signal can be passed through it.

In order to constitute the in-building CATV system, since the reference signal is necessary to be transmitted not only to the down-converter and the up-converter connected to the input/output terminals of the amplifier  
10 via the transmission line but also to the up-converter connected to the branch terminal via the transmission line, in the amplifier, there is formed a second reference signal path for connecting the branch terminal and the reference signal path so that the reference signal can be passed  
15 through it.

As a result, the amplifier has a function as a branch amplifier that can not only amplify upward and downward signals bi-directionally, but also can transmit the reference signal to all the converters connected to the  
20 transmission lines in the in-building CATV system, and becomes the most suitable branch amplifier for constituting the in-building CATV system of the present invention.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiment of the present invention will be described hereinafter with reference to the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing an in-building  
5 CATV system of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a down-converter, a bi-directional amplifier and an up-converter used in the system of Fig. 1;

10 Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a modified example of a down-converter and an up-converter used in the system of Fig. 1;

Figs. 4A, 4B and 4C are explanatory drawings for an in-building CATV system in which a reference signal is  
15 transmitted to a transmission line using a signal inserting device;

Figs. 5A and 5B are block diagrams showing the constitution of a branch amplifier used in stead of the bi-directional amplifier shown in Fig. 2;

20 Figs. 6A and 6B are block diagrams showing a down-converter and an up-converter, respectively, which are constituted to use a pilot signal as a reference signal;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing the constitution of a down-converter provided with an amplification circuit  
25 for a downward signal;

Fig. 8 is a block diagram showing the constitution of a down-converter which can pass an upward signal which is not frequency-converted;

Fig. 9 is a schematic diagram showing the constitution of an in-building CATV system of the second embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a block diagram showing the constitution of a down-converter used in the system of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a block diagram showing the constitution of an up-converter used in the system of Fig. 9; and

Fig. 12 is a block diagram showing a modified example of the down-converter shown in Fig. 10.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

### FIRST EMBODIMENT

As shown in Fig. 1, the in-building CATV system of the present embodiment is connected to a lead-in wire 6 branched via a tap unit 4 from a transmission line (CATV transmission line) 2 of an external bi-directional CATV system via a protector 8. A downward signal of the bi-directional CATV system with a frequency of 54 to 890 MHz inputted from the lead-in wire 6 is transmitted to a number of terminals 18 provided in subscriber's houses in

a building and consisting of serial units and the like, via a transmission line L made of a coaxial cable in the building, bi-directional amplifiers 12, directional couplers 14, splitters 16 disposed on the transmission line L.  
5 Additionally, an in-building upward signal inputted to the terminal 18 via an up-converter 20 described hereinafter is transmitted to the lead-in wire 6. The bi-directional coupler 12 corresponds to an amplifier of the present invention.

10 Moreover, in the in-building CATV system of the present embodiment, when the subscriber enjoys the Internet via a center equipment of the external bi-directional CATV system or data for reserving a pay program, television shopping and the like are to be  
15 transmitted to the center equipment, an information terminal device 24 such as a personal computer is connected to the terminal 18 via the up-converter 20 and a cable modem 22.

As a result, a transmission data for data  
20 communication outputted from the information terminal 24 is converted to an upward signal with a predetermined frequency (in the present embodiment, 5 MHz-42 MHz) transmittable in the external bi-directional CATV system by the cable modem 22 and the upward signal is further  
25 frequency-converted to an in-building upward signal with

a predetermined frequency (in the present embodiment, 913 MHz-950 MHz) by the up-converter 20 to be inputted to the terminal 18.

Therefore, a down-converter 10 is provided at a  
5 connection portion of the transmission line L of the in-building CATV system and the lead-in wire 6 from the external bi-directional CATV system to frequency-convert the in-building upward signal from each terminal 18 via the transmission line L to the original upward signal  
10 transmittable in the external bi-directional CATV system.

In Fig. 1, a device 26 is a television receiver connected to the terminal 18 without any connected up-converter 20 (or to an output terminal for the downward signal provided in an up-converter 20) for receiving the  
15 downward signal transmitted from the external bi-directional CATV system via the transmission line L to demodulate and regenerate television broadcasting of a desired channel.

Subsequently, the constitution of each of the  
20 down-converter 10, bi-directional amplifier 12 and up-converter 20 will be described using Fig. 2.

#### [ DOWN-CONVERTER ]

As shown in Fig. 2, the down-converter 10 is provided with an external connection terminal T1 for  
25 connecting the lead-in wire 6 from the external bi-



directional CATV system and an internal connection terminal T2 for connecting the transmission line L in the building.

The downward signal inputted to the external  
5 connection terminal T1 is taken into the down-converter 10 via an HPF (high path filter) 31 and transmitted to the transmission line L of the terminal side via an LPF (low path filter) 32, HPF 33 and the internal connection terminal T2.

10 The HPF 31 passes the downward signal and cuts off the frequency-converted upward signal. The cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 54 MHz. The LPF 32 also passes the downward signal and cuts off the in-building upward signal before frequency conversion. The cutoff  
15 frequency is set, for example, to 890 MHz. The HPF 33 cuts off a reference signal mentioned hereinafter whose frequency is lower than that of the downward signal. Its cut off frequency is set, for example, 54 MHz. Therefore, in the down-converter 10 of the present embodiment, a first  
20 downward signal path of the present invention is formed by the HPF 31, LPF 32 and HPF 33.

Subsequently, the in-building upward signal from the terminal side inputted to the internal connection terminal T2 is taken into the up-converter 20 via the HPF  
25 33 and an HPF 34. The HPF 34 prevents the downward

signal outputted by the LPF 32 from turning around and selectively takes in only the in-building upward signal. Its cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 913 MHz. Then, the in-building upward signal taken into the down-converter  
5 10 via the HPF 34 is inputted to a mixer 35 for frequency-conversion.

The mixer 35 receives a signal (a high frequency signal for frequency conversion) from a local oscillation circuit 36 of a frequency-variable type whose oscillation  
10 frequency is controlled to a constant value (for example, 955 MHz) by a PLL circuit 38 and converts the in-building upward signal to the upward signal for the bi-directional CATV system. The upward signal whose frequency has been converted by the mixer 35 is transmitted to the  
15 lead-in wire 6 via an LPF 40 and the external connection terminal T1 after having been amplified to a predetermined level by an amplifier 39 as an upward signal amplification means. The LPF 40 cuts off the downward signal inputted to the external connection  
20 terminal T1 and passes only the frequency-converted upward signal. Its cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 42 MHz.

On the other hand, the PLL circuit 38 controls the oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 36 so  
25 that the phase of the high frequency signal for frequency

conversion outputted from the local oscillation circuit 36 coincides with that of the reference signal. In the present embodiment, the reference signal used for controlling the oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 36 by  
5 the PLL circuit 38 is designed to be generated by the reference oscillation circuit 37 in the down-converter 10. The reference oscillation circuit 37 functions as a reference signal generating means.

The reference oscillation circuit 37 generates the  
10 reference signal with a constant frequency (lower than 54 MHz) lower than the transmission frequency band of the downward signal. The PLL circuit 38 frequency-divides the reference signal and an output signal from the local oscillation circuit 36, generates a control signal for  
15 making the phases of these frequency-divided signals coincide with each other and outputs the control signal to the local oscillation circuit 36 to control the frequency of the output signal from the local oscillation circuit 36 to a constant frequency (955 MHz) corresponding to the  
20 reference signal.

In order to transmit the reference signal generated by the reference oscillation circuit 37 from the internal connection terminal T2 to the transmission line L, not only the PLL circuit 38 but also a band path filter  
25 (referred to as BPF, hereinafter) 42 with a narrow

frequency band for passing only the reference signal are provided on the output terminal of the reference signal circuit 37. The reference signal passed through the BPF 42 is transmitted to the transmission line L via an LPF 41  
5 and the internal connection terminal T2.

The cutoff frequency of the LPF 41 is set, for example, to 54 MHz. The in-building upward signal inputted to the internal connection terminal T2 via the transmission line L and the downward signal transmitted  
10 to the transmission line L from the HPF 33 via the internal connection terminal T2 are prevented from turning around the BPF 42 side. And in the present embodiment, the LPF 41 and the BPF 42 function as a reference signal transmission means of the present  
15 invention. In the down-converter 10, the local oscillation circuit 36, PLL circuit 38 and mixer 35 provided for frequency-converting the in-building upward signal to the upward signal using the reference signal function as a first frequency conversion means of the present invention.

20 [ BI-DIRECTIONAL AMPLIFIER ]

As shown in Fig. 2, the bi-directional amplifier 12 is provided with an input terminal T3 connected to the internal connection terminal T2 of the down-converter 10 via the transmission line L and an output terminal T4 for  
25 connecting to the transmission line L at the terminal side

farther than the bi-directional amplifier 12 itself.

The downward signal and the reference signal inputted to the input terminal T3 from the internal connection terminal T2 in the down-converter 10 via the transmission line L are taken into the bi-directional amplifier 12 via an LPF 51.

Among these signals, the downward signal is inputted to an amplification circuit 53 as a downward signal amplification means via an HPF 52, amplified to a predetermined level in the amplifier 53 and then transmitted to the transmission line L of the terminal side via an HPF 54, an LPF 55 and the output terminal T4, while the reference signal is transmitted to the transmission line L of the terminal side via an LPF 59, an LPF 60, the LPF 55 and the output terminal T4.

Here, the LPF 51 connected to the input terminal T3 prevents the in-building upward signal as well as the downward signal and the reference signal from turning around the output terminal T4 side and passes only the downward signal and the reference signal inputted to the input terminal T3 from the down-converter 10. Its cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 890 MHz.

Moreover, the HPF 52 and HPF 54, as a third reference signal path of the present invention, provided in front of and behind the amplification circuit 53,

respectively, prevent the reference signal from being passed and pass only the downward signal. The cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 54 MHz.

Further, the LPF 59 and LPF 60 cut off the  
5 downward signal and pass only the reference signal, as a first reference signal path of the present invention. Its cut-off frequency is set, for example, to 54 MHz.

Furthermore, the LPF 55 connected to the output terminal T4 prevents the in-building upward signal  
10 inputted to the output terminal T4 from the transmission line L of the terminal side from turning around the amplification circuit 53 via the HPF 54 and passes the downward signal and the reference signal which were passed through the HPF 54 and LPF 60. Its cut-off  
15 frequency is set, for example, to 890 MHz.

Subsequently, the in-building upward signal inputted to the output terminal T4 from the transmission line L of the terminal side is inputted to an amplification circuit 57 as an in-building upward signal amplification  
20 means via an HPF 56, amplified to a predetermined level by the amplification circuit 57 and then transmitted to the transmission line L of the down-converter 10 side via an HPF 58 and the input terminal T3.

Furthermore, the HPF 56 and HPF 58 in front of  
25 and behind the amplification circuit 57, respectively,

prevent the downward signal and the reference signal from invading the amplification circuit 57 and pass only the in-building upward signal, thereby forming an in-building upward signal path of the present invention.

5 [ UP-CONVERTER ]

As shown in Fig. 2, an up-converter 20 is provided with a first connection terminal T5 for connecting to a terminal 18 via a coaxial cable and the like, a second connection terminal T6 for connecting to a terminal device  
10 for communication such as a cable modem 22 for outputting the upward signal, and a third connection terminal T7 for connecting to a terminal device for reproduction such as a television receiver 26.

The downward signal inputted to the first  
15 connection terminal T5 from the terminal 18 is taken into the up-converter 20 via a HPF 71 and outputted to a terminal device for reproduction such as the television receiver 26 via a LPF 72 and the third connection terminal T7. On the downward signal path from the LPF 72 to the  
20 third connection terminal T7, there is provided a branch circuit 73 consisting of a directional coupler for branching a part of the downward signal. The downward signal branched by the branch circuit 73 is led to the second connection terminal T6 via a mixing circuit 74 consisting  
25 of a directional coupler and outputted to a terminal device

for communication such as the cable modem 22.

The HPF 71 cuts off the reference signal inputted to the first connection terminal T5 from the end terminal 18 and passes the downward signal and the frequency-converted in-building upward signal. Its cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 54 MHz. Furthermore, the LPF 72 cuts off the frequency-converted in-building upward signal and passes only the downward signal inputted to the first connection terminal T5. Its cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 890 MHz. Therefore, in the up-converter 20 of the present embodiment there are formed two second downward signal path of the present invention by the HPF 71, LPF 72, branch circuit 73 and mixing circuit 74.

The upward signal inputted to a second connection terminal T6 from the terminal device for communication such as a cable modem 22 and the like is inputted to a mixer 75 for frequency conversion via the mixing circuit 74. The mixer 75 receives a signal from a local oscillation circuit 76 of a frequency variable type whose oscillation frequency is controlled to a constant value (for example, 955 MHz) by the PLL circuit 79.

The in-building upward signal frequency-converted by the mixer 75 is transmitted to the terminal 18 via an HPF 78, the HPF 71 and the first connection terminal T5, after having been amplified to a



predetermined level by an amplifier 77 as an in-building  
upward signal amplification means. The HPF 78 cuts off  
the downward signal inputted to the first connection  
terminal T5 and passes only the frequency-converted in-  
5 building upward signal. Its cutoff signal is set, for  
example, to 913 MHz.

On the other hand, the PLL circuit 79 controls the  
oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 76 so  
that the phase of a signal for frequency conversion and  
10 that of the reference signal coincide with each other. The  
reference signal is generated in the reference oscillation  
circuit 37 in the down-converter 10 and transmitted to the  
subscriber terminal 18 via various transmission devices  
like the transmission line L and bi-directional amplifier  
15 12.

Therefore, the up-converter 20 is provided with an  
LPF 80 and a BPF 81 as a second reference signal  
extracting means for selectively taking in the reference  
signal inputted to the first connection terminal T5 via the  
20 terminal 18 and the reference signal extracted by the  
filters (LPF80 and BPF 81) is inputted to the PLL circuit  
79 as a reference signal for frequency conversion.

The LPF 80 cuts off the downward signal and the  
frequency-converted in-building upward signal and takes  
25 in the reference signal inputted to the first connection

terminal T5. Its cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 54 MHz. The BPF 81 is for inputting only the reference signal to the PLL circuit 79 among signals passed through the LPF 80 and is constituted as a BPF with a narrow band  
5 corresponding to the frequency of the reference signal.

The PLL circuit 79, like the PLL circuit 38 provided in the down-converter 10, frequency-divides the reference signal inputted from the BPF 81 and the output signal from the local oscillation circuit 76, generates a  
10 control signal for making the phases of these frequency-divided signals coincide with each other and outputs the control signal to the local oscillation circuit 76 to control the frequency of the output signal from the local oscillation circuit 76 to a constant frequency (955 MHz)  
15 corresponding to the reference signal. In the up-converter 20 of the present embodiment, the local oscillation circuit 76, PLL circuit 79 and mixer 75 provided for frequency-converting the upward signal to the in-building upward signal using the reference signal function as a second  
20 frequency conversion means.

As mentioned above, in the in-building CATV system of the present invention, in order to correctly convert the in-building upward signal frequency-converted in the up-converter 20 to the upward signal in  
25 the down-converter 10, the reference oscillation circuit 37

as a reference signal generating means is provided and the reference signal generated by the reference oscillation circuit 37 is transmitted to the subscriber terminal 18 via the transmission line L.

5           As a result, according to the in-building CATV system of the present embodiment, the reference signal used by the up-converter 20 connected to each terminal 18 for frequency-converting the upward signal outputted from the terminal device for communication such as the  
10 cable modem 22 and the reference signal used by the down-converter 10 for frequency-converting the in-building upward signal to the original upward signal are made to coincide with each other. Even when the downward signal does not contain a specific transmission  
15 signal (a pilot signal etc.) available as the reference signal, the down-converter 10 can correctly restore the upward signal from the in-building upward signal and send it to the transmission line 2 of the external bi-directional CATV system.

20           Moreover, since the frequency of the reference signal is not included in the transmission frequency band of the downward signal and the in-building upward signal flowing bi-directionally through the transmission line L, the characteristic of each transmission signal is not  
25 deteriorated by the influence of the reference signal and

the transmission quality can be secured. Since the frequency of the transmission signal is set to a low frequency than the transmission frequency band, the transmission loss of the reference signal in the transmission line L becomes lower than that of other  
5 transmission signals. As a result, it is prevented from occurring that, for example, at the terminal side, the signal level of the reference signal becomes low and an amplifier for amplifying the reference signal becomes  
10 necessary.

In the present embodiment, since the function as a reference signal generating means and reference signal transmission means is given to the down-converter 10, there is no need to provide on the transmission line a  
15 reference signal superimposing device for generating the reference signal and transmitting it to the transmission line L, and so the construction fee for actually constructing the in-building CATV system can be lowered.

One embodiment of the present invention was  
20 described in the above, but the invention is not limited to the above-mentioned embodiment and can be embodied in various way.

For example, in the above embodiment, when the reference signal generated by the reference oscillation  
25 circuit 37 is transmitted to the transmission line L, the

reference signal is directly transmitted to the transmission line L using the reference signal transmission means comprising the BPF 42 and LPF 41. However, as shown in Fig. 3, a transmission wave  
5 generating circuit 43 and modulator 44 are provided in the down-converter 10, a transmission wave generated by the transmission generating means 43 with a frequency (for example, lower than 10 MHz) lower than that of the reference signal is modulated ( for example, amplitude  
10 modulation) using an output (reference signal) from the reference oscillation circuit 37 and the modulated signal may be transmitted to the transmission line L.

In the case, as shown in Fig. 3, the up-converter 20 is provided with a restorer 82 for restoring the reference  
15 signal from the modulated signal of the reference signal passed through the LPF 80 and the reference signal restored by the restorer 82 is inputted to the PLL circuit 79.

By doing in such a way, the reference signal of high  
20 quality with high S/N ratio (a ratio of a signal vs. noises) can be restored by the restorer 82, even when the signal level of the modulated signal inputted to the up-converter 20 becomes low because of transmission loss generated when the modulated signal is passed through the  
25 transmission line L.

Fig. 3 shows modified examples of the up-converter 10 and the down-converter 20. All constituents except those mentioned above are the same as those shown in Fig. 2 and so the same notations are given to the constituents, 5 thereby explanation being omitted.

Moreover, in the above-mentioned embodiment, the down-converter 10 is provided with the reference oscillation circuit 37 as a reference signal generating means and the LPF 41 and the BPF 42 as a reference 10 signal transmission means. However, such functions as a reference signal generating means and reference signal transmission means may be realized with a reference signal superimposing equipment comprising the reference oscillation circuit 37 and a signal inserting device 28 15 separated from the down-converter 10, as shown in Fig. 4A.

The signal inserting device 28 realizes the function as the reference signal transmission means. As shown in Fig. 4B, the signal inserting device 28 may be 20 constituted to send the reference signal inputted to a reference signal inputting terminal Tin from the reference oscillation circuit 37 to the transmission lines L of the terminal side and down-converter side, respectively, via, for example, LPFs 92 and 93 with a cutoff frequency of 54 25 MHz and terminals T8 and T9 for connecting the signal

inserting device 28 to the transmission line L in series and to pass the downward signal and the in-building downward signal flowing through the transmission line L via an HPF 91 (the cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 54 MHz)  
5 provided between the terminals T8 and T9.

Moreover, when the reference signal superimposing equipment 28 is constituted separately from the down-converter 10, as shown in Fig. 4C, the reference oscillation circuit 37 is omitted from the down-  
10 converter 10 shown in Fig. 2 and the reference signal inputted to the internal connection terminal T2 from the transmission line L may be inputted to the PLL circuit 38 via the LPF 41 and BPF 42. In the present case, the LPF 41 and BPF 42 function as the first reference signal  
15 extracting means of the present invention.

On the other hand, though in the above-mentioned embodiment, the in-building CATV system provided with the bi-directional amplifier 12 on the transmission line L was described, when a in-building CATV system provided  
20 with a branch amplifier 13 in stead of the bi-directional amplifier 12, is constituted, the branch amplifier 13 may be constituted as shown in Fig. 5B.

Specifically, the branch amplifier 13 shown in Fig. 5B is provided with four branch terminals Tb1, Tb2, Tb3  
25 and Tb4, in contrast to the bi-directional amplifier 12

shown in Fig. 2. A part of the downward signal amplified in an amplification circuit 53 is branched by a directional coupler 61, the branched downward signal is lead to a splitter 64 via an HPF 62 and an LPF 63 and distributed to  
5 four by the splitter 64, and the distributed downward signal is transmitted to the transmission line (branch line) L at the terminal side from each of the branch terminals Tb1-Tb4.

And in the branch amplifier 13, since the in-  
10 building upward signal is inputted from the transmission line (branch line) L at the terminal side connected to each of the branch terminals Tb1-Tb4 as well, the in-building upward signal inputted to each of the branch terminals Tb1-Tb4 is taken into the branch amplifier 13 via the  
15 splitter 64 and an HPF 66, the taken in-building upward signal is lead to an amplification circuit 57 via a mixing circuit 65 and sent to the transmission line L at the converter 10 side via an HPF 58 and an input terminal T3 after being amplified by the amplification circuit 57.

Moreover, in order to frequency-convert the in-  
20 building upward signal inputted to each of the branch terminals Tb1-Tb4 to the original upward signal, it is necessary for the reference signal to be transmitted to the up-converter 20 at the terminal side as well from each of  
25 the branch terminals Tb1-Tb4. Therefore, a mixing circuit



67 is provided on the first reference signal path between LPFs 59 and 60 and the reference signal becomes possible to be passed bi-directionally between the first reference signal path and each of the branch terminals Tb1-Tb4, by  
5 connecting the first reference signal path to the connection point of the HPF 62 and the LPF 63 via the mixing circuit and an LPF 68.

The HPF 62 cuts off the reference signal and passes the downward signal. Its cutoff frequency is set, for  
10 example, to 54 MHz. The LPF 68 cuts off the downward signal and passes the reference signal. Its cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 54 MHz. The LPF 63 cuts off the in-building upward signal and passes the reference signal and the downward signal. Its cutoff frequency is set,  
15 for example, to 890 MHz. The HPF 66 cuts of the reference signal and the downward signal and passes the in-building upward signal. Its cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 913 MHz.

In the branch amplifier 13 constituted in such a  
20 way, the downward signal inputted to the input terminal T3 from the transmission line L at the converter 10 side is transmitted to the transmission line L at the terminal side from the output terminal T4 and from the branch terminal Tb1-Tb4, respectively, after having been amplified by the  
25 amplification circuit 53. And the in-building upward

signal inputted to the output terminal T4 or branch  
terminal Tb1-Tb4 from the transmission line L at the  
terminal side is transmitted to the transmission line L at  
the down-converter 10 side from the input terminal T3  
5 after having been amplified by the amplification circuit  
57.

The reference signal can be passed not only  
between the input terminal T3 and the output terminal T4,  
but also between the input terminal T3 and the branch  
10 terminal Tb1-Tb4, and can be passed further between the  
output terminal T4 and the branch terminal Tb1-Tb4 and  
between the branch terminals Tb1-Tb4 via the splitter 64.

Therefore, if the branch amplifier 13 is constituted  
in such a way, all the up-converters 20 and down-converter  
15 10 can be made to frequency-convert the upward signal  
using the reference signal with the same frequency in the  
in-building CATV system shown in Fig. 1 where the  
reference signal is outputted from the down-converter 10  
and in the in-building CATV system shown in Fig. 4A  
20 where the reference signal is transmitted to the  
transmission line (branch line) L connected to the input  
terminal T3 or the output terminal T4 of the amplifier (in  
Fig. 4A, the bi-directional amplifier 12 without branch  
terminals) using the signal inserting device 28, as well as  
25 in the in-building CATV system shown in Fig. 5A where

the signal inserting device 28 is connected to one of the transmission lines (branch lines) L connected to the branch terminals Tb1-Tb4 of the branch amplifier 13 and the reference signal is transmitted to the transmission  
5 line (branch line) L.

In the above-mentioned branch amplifier 13, the directional coupler 61, the HPF 62, the LPF 63 and the splitter 64 function as a downward signal branching means of the present invention and the splitter 64, the  
10 HPF 66 and the mixing circuit 65 function as an in-building upward signal input means of the present invention.

When the reference signal generated by the reference oscillation circuit 37 is transmitted to the transmission line L via the signal inserting device 28  
15 provided on the transmission line L, as in the case of the in-building CATV system shown in Fig. 4A, the upward signal can not occasionally be transmitted in spite that the down-converter 10 and the up-converter 20 normally  
20 operate when the reference oscillation circuit 37 or the signal inserting device 28 is stopped due to a trouble or maintenance.

In such a case, the down-converter 10 and the up-converter 20 may be constituted to detect such happenings,  
25 extract the specific transmission signal (signal with a

fixed frequency) such as the pilot signal contained in the downward signal from the external bi-directional CATV system and feed it to the PLL circuits 38 and 79, when the reference signal from the reference oscillation circuit 37  
5 can not be received.

In the following, thus constituted down-converter 10 and up-converter 20 will be described, referring to Figs. 6A and 6B. Since the down-converter 10 and the up-converter 20 shown in Figs. 6A and 6B are basically the same as the down-converter 10 in Fig. 4C and the up-converter 20 in Fig. 2, respectively, only different points will be described.

At first, the down-converter in Fig. 6A is provided with a directional coupler 45 in the downward signal path between the HPF 31 and the LPF 32 and may be designed to branch a part of the downward signal, extract the pilot signal with a predetermined frequency (for example, 451.25 MHz) contained in the downward signal via a BPF 46 for extracting signal with a narrow frequency band and  
15 input the extracted pilot signal to the PLL circuit 38 via a switch 47.

The switch 47 is for selectively inputting the pilot signal extracted from the downward signal by the BPF 46 or the reference signal extracted by the BPF 42 as a first  
25 reference signal extracting means to the PLL circuit 38.

The reference signal is usually designed to be inputted to the PLL circuit 38.

The down-converter 10 in Fig. 6A is provided with a reference signal detecting circuit 48 as a first determining means which determines whether the reference signal is outputted from the BPF 42 or not. The reference signal detecting circuit 48 turns the switch 47 to a direction different from the ordinary side (specifically, the side at which the pilot signal extracted by the BPF 46 is inputted to the PLL circuit 38) and inputs the pilot signal to the PLL circuit 38, only when the reference signal is not outputted from the BPF 42.

The reference signal detecting circuit 48 does not only turn the switch 47 but also outputs a frequency division number changing signal for changing a frequency division number used when the PLL circuit 38 takes in an output from the local oscillation circuit 36 or for changing a multiplying number used when the PLL circuit 38 takes in the pilot signal to a predetermined value so that the oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 36 controlled by the PLL circuit 38 becomes the same frequency (for example, 955 MHz) as that of the usual time.

Therefore, according to the down-converter 10 in Fig. 6A, when the reference signal is not transmitted to

the transmission line L from the signal inserting circuit 28, the in-building upward signal can be frequency-converted to the original downward signal using the pilot signal contained in the downward signal. In the down-  
5 converter 10 of Fig. 6A, the directional coupler 45, the BPF 46 and the switch 47 function as a first specific transmission signal extracting means.

On the other hand, the up-converter 20 shown in Fig. 6B is provided with a directional coupler 83 in the  
10 downward signal path between the LPF 72 and the third connection terminal T7, branches a part of the downward signal, extracts the pilot signal contained in the downward signal via a BPF 84 for extracting signal with a narrow frequency band and inputs the extracted pilot  
15 signal to a PLL circuit 79 via a switch 85.

The switch 85 selectively inputs the pilot signal extracted by the BPF 84 from the downward signal or the reference signal extracted by the BPF 81 as a second reference signal extracting means to the PLL circuit 79  
20 and usually inputs the reference signal to the PLL circuit 79, like the switch 47 on the down-converter 10.

The up-converter 20 shown in Fig. 6B is provided with a reference signal detecting circuit 86 as a second determining means for determining whether the reference  
25 signal is outputted from the BPF 81 or not. The reference

signal detecting circuit 86 turns the switch 85 to a direction different from the usual side (specifically, the side at which the pilot signal extracted by the BPF 84 is inputted to the PLL circuit 79), only when the reference  
5 signal is not outputted from the BPF 81 and inputs the pilot signal to the PLL circuit 79.

The reference signal detecting circuit 86 does not only turn the switch 85 but also outputs a frequency division number changing signal for changing a frequency  
10 division number used when the PLL circuit 79 takes in an output from the local oscillation circuit 76 or for changing a multiplying number used when the PLL circuit 79 takes in the pilot signal to a predetermined value so that the oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 76  
15 controlled by the PLL circuit 79 becomes the same frequency (for example, 955 MHz) as that of the usual time.

Therefore, according to the up-converter 20 in Fig. 6B, when the reference signal is not transmitted to the  
20 transmission line L from the signal inserting circuit 28, the upward signal can be frequency-converted to the in-building upward signal using the pilot signal contained in the downward signal, like the down-converter 10. In the up-converter 20 of Fig. 6B, the directional coupler 83, the  
25 BPF 84 and the switch 85 function as a second specific

transmission signal extracting means.

When the in-building CATV system is constituted using the down-converter 10 in Fig. 6A and the up-converter 20 in Fig. 6B, since the down-converter 10 and  
5 the up-converter 20 can frequency-convert the upward signal using the common pilot signal contained in the downward signal on the failure and temporary stop of the reference oscillation circuit 37 and the signal inserting circuit 28, the probability that the upward signal can not  
10 be transmitted can be lowered.

Moreover, an amplification circuit 49 as a downward signal amplification means may be provided, for example, on the downward signal path between the HPF 31 and the LPF 32 as shown in Fig. 7 and the downward  
15 signal may be amplified to a predetermined level in the down-converter 10, though in the above-mentioned embodiment, it was explained that the down-converter 10 passes the downward signal directly.

By doing in such a way, since the downward signal  
20 and the upward signal can be respectively amplified to predetermined levels by the amplification circuits 49 and 39 for the downward signal and upward signal, respectively provided in the down-converter 10, the in-building CATV system can be constituted without  
25 providing the above-mentioned bi-directional amplifier 12



and branch amplifier 13 on the transmission line L.

In the above-mentioned in-building CATV system, the downward signal, the in-building upward signal and the reference signal were transmitted respectively with  
5 different frequency bands to the transmission line L. However, for example, the upward signal whose transmission quality is severely deteriorated due to the periphery noises and the like may be transmitted to the transmission line L after having been frequency-converted  
10 to the in-building upward signal using the up-converter 20 and the upward signal whose transmission quality is not deteriorated even when noises intrude may be directly transmitted to the transmission line L without frequency-conversion by the up-converter 20.

15 Subsequently, the constitution of the down-converter 10 used in the in-building CATV system constituted in such a way will be described referring to Fig. 8.

The down-converter 10 in Fig. 8 is basically the  
20 same as the down-converter 10 in Fig. 7 provided with the amplification circuit 49 for the downward signal and so only the different point will be described in the following.

When the in-building upward signal frequency-converted in the up-converter 20 and the upward signal  
25 which is not frequency-converted are transmitted to the

transmission line L, the upward signal frequency-converted to the in-building upward signal in the up-converter 20 and the upward signal which is not frequency-converted should be given with different  
5 frequencies, in order that the upward signal passed directly through the down-converter 10 does not turn around to the amplification circuit 39 for amplifying the frequency-converted upward signal at the side of the external connection terminal T1 of the down-converter 10,  
10 or the frequency-converted upward signal does not turn around to the path for the upward signal which is not frequency converted and flow into the terminal side from the internal connection terminal T2.

Then, in the following description, the frequency of  
15 the upward signal frequency-converted to the in-building upward signal in the up-converter 20 is set to 5 MHz-30 MHz and the frequency of the upward signal which is not frequency-converted is set to 30 MHz-42 MHz.

Since the frequency of the reference signal should  
20 not overlap the frequency of the upward signal which is not frequency-converted, the frequency of the reference signal is set to a value lower than 5 MHz in the following description.

As shown in Fig. 8, in the down-converter 10, the  
25 downward signal inputted to the external connection

- terminal T1 is once taken into the down-converter 10 via the HPF 31 which is the same as that in the above-mentioned embodiment and inputted to a BPF 50a after having been amplified in the amplification circuit 49.
- 5 Since the frequency of the downward signal is higher than that of the upward signal inputted from the internal connection terminal T2 and lower than that of the in-building upward signal, the BPF 50a cuts off these two signals and passes only the downward signal. The
- 10 frequency band for passing the signal is set, for example, to 54 MHz-890 MHz. The downward signal passed through the BPF 50a is transmitted to the transmission line L at the terminal side via an HPF 33' and the internal connection terminal T2.
- 15 The HPF 33' cuts off the reference signal which is lower in frequency than the above-mentioned upward signal and the cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 5 MHz. Therefore, in the down-converter 10 of the present embodiment, a first downward signal path is formed by the
- 20 HPF 31, the BPF 50a and the HPF 33'.
- Subsequently, the in-building upward signal from the terminal side inputted to the internal connection terminal T2 is taken into the up-converter 20 via the HPF 33' and the HPF 34. The in-building upward signal taken
- 25 into the up-converter 10 via the HPF 34 is frequency-

converted to the low frequency upward signal (with 5 MHz-30 MHz) by the mixer 35 and transmitted to the lead-in wire 6 via an LPF 40' and the external connection terminal T1 after having been amplified by the  
5 amplification circuit 39. The LPF 40' cuts off the downward signal and the high frequency upward signal (30 MHz-42 MHz) which is not frequency-converted and passes only the frequency-converted upward signal. The cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 30 MHz.

10 Subsequently, the upward signal from the terminal side inputted to the internal connection terminal T2 is taken into the up-converter 20 via the HPF 33' and an LPF 50b. The upward signal taken into the up-converter 20 via the LPF 50b is transmitted to the lead-in wire 6 via an  
15 BPF 50c and the external connection terminal T1 after having been amplified by an amplification circuit 39'.

The LPF 50b cuts off the downward signal and the in-building up-ward signal and passes only the high frequency upward signal (30 MHz-42 MHz) which is not  
20 frequency-converted. The cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 42 MHz, like the above-mentioned LPF 32. The BPF 50c cuts off the downward signal and the frequency-converted low frequency upward signal (5 MHz-30 MHz) and passes only the high frequency upward signal (30  
25 MHz-42 MHz) which is not frequency-converted. The

frequency band for passing the signal is set, for example, to 30 MHz-42 MHz. Therefore, in this down-converter 10, a first upward signal path is formed by the HPF 33', the LPF 50b and the BPF 50c.

5           The down-converter 10 shown in Fig. 8 is provided with the reference oscillation circuit 37 as a reference signal generating means, which transmits the generated reference signal to the transmission line L from the internal connection terminal T2 via the BPF 42 and the  
10 LPF 41 as a reference signal transmission means. Among these filters, the LPF 41 passes the reference signal with a frequency lower than 5 MHz and cuts off other signals. The cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 5 MHz. The frequency band of the BPF 42 for passing the signal is set  
15 to a narrow band corresponding to the frequency of the reference signal.

          The down-converter 10 shown in Fig. 8 can not only pass the downward signal and frequency-convert the in-building upward signal to the upward signal and transmit  
20 them to the transmission line L, but also transmit directly the upward signal which is not frequency-converted transmitted from the terminal side to the lead-in wire 6 in such a way. Therefore, by using the down converter 10, the three signals (downward, in-building upward and  
25 reference signals) as well as the upward signal which is

not frequency-converted by the up-converter 20 can be transmitted to the transmission line L.

Additionally, according to the in-building CATV system capable of transmitting the four transmission  
5 signals in such a way, even the subscriber who has no up-converter 20 can communicate with the center equipment of the external bi-directional CATV system. The communication service can thus be enhanced.

When the in-building CATV system is constituted  
10 by the down-converter 10 shown in Fig. 8, the reference signal path functions as a second upward signal path if the bi-directional amplifier 12 or the branch amplifier 13 is provided on the transmission line L. Therefore, the above-mentioned bi-directional amplifier 12 or the branch  
15 amplifier 13 can be used as it is. Concerning the up-converter 20, the cutoff frequency and the frequency band for passing signals of the LPF 80 and the BPF 81 may be set to the same as the characteristic values of the LPF 41 and the BPF 42 of the down-converter 10.

20

## SECOND EMBODIMENT

In the above description, explanation was made for the in-building CATV system which bi-directionally transmits/receives the upward/downward signals between  
25 the external bi-directional CATV system and the

transmission devices like the down-converter used for constituting the system. However, if a reception antenna of common use for every subscriber is set, for example, on a building to be provided with an in-building CATV system, 5 a reception signal from the reception antenna can be sent to each subscriber via a transmission line of the in-building CATV system.

Then, thus constituted in-building CATV system will be explained as a second embodiment of the present 10 invention. In the following description, the same constituents as those of the in-building CATV system of the first embodiment are given with the same notations, with detailed explanation thereof being omitted.

As shown in Fig. 9, the in-building CATV system of 15 the present embodiment is basically constituted as the same as the in-building CATV system of the first embodiment. The difference is that a BS antenna 100 as a reception antenna is provided on a roof or the like of the building and reception signals from the BS antenna can be 20 transmitted to the terminal side via a down-converter 10.

The BS antenna 100 is of a known type which receives a reception wave from the BS (broadcasting satellite) and converts the reception wave to a reception signal (called a BS-IF signal, hereinafter) of a 25 predetermined frequency band (1035MHz-1334MHz). It is

constituted by a parabola antenna.

[ DOWN-CONVERTER ]

As shown in Fig. 10, the down-converter 10 is provided with an external connection terminal T1 for  
5 connecting to a lead-in wire from the external bi-directional CATV system as well as a reception signal input terminal T10 for inputting the BS-IF signal from the BS antenna 100. The downward signal and the BS-IF signal inputted to each of the terminals T1, T10 can be  
10 transmitted to a transmission line L in the building from the internal connection terminal T2.

Specifically, at first, the downward signal inputted to the external connection terminal T1 is taken into the down-converter 10 via an HPF 31, is passed through an  
15 internal downward signal path, transmitted to an LPF 32 and outputted to the internal connection terminal T2 via the LPF 32. A mixing circuit 104 is provided between the LPF 32 and the internal connection terminal T2, the BS-IF signal inputted to the reception signal input terminal T10  
20 and the downward signal passed through the LPF 32 are mixed by the mixing circuit 104 and outputted to the transmission line L from the internal connection terminal T2. An HPF 102 with a cutoff frequency of, for example, 1035 MHz for cutting off an in-building upward signal and  
25 passing only the BS-IF signal is provided on a path



(reception signal path) of the BS-IF signal from the reception signal input terminal T10 to the mixing circuit 104.

Subsequently, the in-building upward signal  
5 inputted to the internal connection terminal T2 from the terminal side is taken into the down-converter 10 via the mixing circuit 104 and an HPF 34, passed through an attenuator 106 for attenuating the in-building upward signal and a BPF 108 for passing the in-building upward  
10 signal, inputted to an amplification circuit 110 for amplifying the in-building upward signal, amplified by the amplification circuit 110 to a predetermined level determined by attenuation factor of the attenuator 106 and amplification factor of the amplifier 110 and then  
15 inputted to a mixer 35.

Similarly to the above-mentioned embodiment, the mixer 35 receives a high frequency signal from a local oscillation circuit 36 controlled by a PLL circuit 38 to a constant frequency (955MHz, in the present embodiment,  
20 too) and frequency-converts the in-building upward signal to the original upward signal. The frequency-converted upward signal is transmitted to an LPF 40 via a BPF 122 for passing the upward signal, an amplification circuit 39 for amplifying the upward signal, an LPF 124 for passing  
25 the upward signal and an attenuator 126 for attenuating

the upward signal and outputted to a lead-in wire 6 from the LPF 40 via the external connection terminal T1. The attenuator 126 adjusts the level of the upward signal outputted to the lead-in wire 6 from the external connection terminal T1 via the attenuator 126. The LPF 124 cuts off the downward signal inputted to the external connection signal T1 and passes the frequency-converted upward signal. Its cutoff frequency is set, for example, to 42 MHz.

Moreover, the down-converter 10 of the present embodiment is provided with a reference oscillation circuit 37 whose oscillation frequency is 5 MHz and a frequency division circuit 112 for generating a reference signal with a constant frequency (1.25 MHz in the present embodiment) by frequency-dividing the output signal from the reference oscillation circuit 37 to signal with a 1/8 period. The output signal from the frequency division circuit 112 is inputted to the PLL circuit 38, which takes in an input signal from the frequency division circuit 112 and the output signal from the local oscillation circuit 36 via respective internal frequency division circuits and controls the oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 36 to a constant value (955MHz) by controlling the local oscillation circuit 36, based on the phase difference of the frequency-divided signal. The down-converter 10 of

the present embodiment is provided with a microcomputer (CPU) 114 for setting/changing the oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 36 controlled by the PLL circuit 38 (specifically, a frequency division ratio of the  
5 frequency division circuit in the PLL circuit 38) with a command from the outside.

The down-converter 10 of the present embodiment is provided with a frequency division circuit 118 for generating the reference signal for transmission with a  
10 constant frequency (in the present embodiment, 53.75 MHz which does not overlap the downward signal in the transmission frequency band of the downward signal from 54 MHz to 890 MHz) by frequency-dividing the output signal (the high frequency signal for frequency  
15 conversion) from the local oscillation circuit 36 to signal with a  $1/12$  period, a BPF 42 for passing the reference signal for transmission outputted from the frequency division circuit 118, an amplification circuit 120 for amplifying the reference signal passed through the BPF 42  
20 to a predetermined level and a mixer 116 for superimposing the amplified signal on the downward signal path between the HPF 31 and the LPF 32 and outputting it to the terminal side from the LPF 32.

As described above, in the down-converter 10 of the  
25 present embodiment, the reference signal is generated by

frequency-dividing the output from the built-in reference oscillation circuit 37 in the frequency division circuit 112. Then, the PLL circuit 38 generates a high frequency signal for frequency conversion using the reference signal by  
5 controlling the local oscillation circuit 36 and frequency-converts the in-building upward signal to the original upward signal by mixing the high frequency signal with the in-building upward signal in the mixer 35. Further, in order to make the reference signals for frequency  
10 conversion used by the down-converter 10 and the up-converter 20 of the terminal side coincide with each other, the reference signal for transmission is generated by frequency-dividing the output from the local oscillation circuit 36 in the frequency division circuit 118 and is  
15 transmitted to the transmission line L via the BPF 42, the amplification circuit 120 and the like.

One aspect of the present invention is applied to the down-converter 10 of the present embodiment. The reference oscillation circuit 37 and the frequency division  
20 circuit 112 function as a reference signal generating means, the local oscillation circuit 36 and the PLL circuit 38 function as a first frequency conversion means and the frequency division circuit 118, the BPF 42 and the amplification circuit 120 function as a reference signal  
25 transmission means.

## [UP-CONVERTER]

In the up-converter 20 of the present embodiment as shown in Fig. 11, the BS-IF signal inputted to a first connection terminal T5 via the transmission line L is taken into the up-converter 20 via an HPF 132 which passes only the BS-IF signal and then outputted to the terminal side from a second connection terminal T6 via an HPF 134 with the same characteristic.

The downward signal inputted to a first connection terminal T5 via the transmission line L is taken into the up-converter 20 via an LPF 138 for cutting off the BS-IF signal and passing other transmission signals and an LPF 72 for cutting off the in-building upward signal and passing the downward signal and inputted to the internal path for the downward signal. The downward signal passed through the path for the downward signal is outputted to the terminal side from a second connection terminal T6 via an HPF 140 for cutting off the upward signal and passing the downward signal and an LPF 142 for cutting off the BS-IF signal and passing other transmission signals.

On the other hand, the upward signal inputted to the second connection terminal T6 from the terminal side is taken into the up-converter 20 via the LPF 142 and an LPF 144 for cutting off the downward signal and passing

the upward signal, inputted to a mixer 75 via an attenuator 146 for attenuating the upward signal and frequency-converted to provide the in-building upward signal using the high frequency signal for frequency-  
5 conversion outputted from a local oscillation circuit 76.

Like the above-mentioned embodiment, the mixer 75 frequency-converts the upward signal to the in-building upward signal by mixing the high frequency signal from the local oscillation circuit 76 controlled to a constant  
10 frequency by a PLL circuit 79 and the upward signal inputted from the terminal side. The frequency of the high frequency signal used for frequency-conversion by the mixer 75 (that is, the oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 76) is set to the same frequency  
15 (955MHz) as the frequency of the high frequency signal used by the down-converter 10 for frequency-converting the in-building upward signal to the upward signal according to a constitution mentioned hereinafter.

The in-building upward signal frequency-  
20 converted in the mixer 75 is transmitted to an HPF 78 for cutting off the downward signal and passing the in-building upward signal via a BPF 156 for passing only the in-building upward signal, an amplification circuit 158 for amplifying the in-building upward signal, an LPF 160 for  
25 passing the in-building upward signal, an amplification

circuit 77 for amplifying the in-building upward signal and an attenuator 162 for attenuating the in-building upward signal and transmitted to the transmission line L from the HPF 78 via the LPF 138 and the first connection  
5 terminal T5.

Subsequently, a directional coupler 148 is provided in the downward signal path from the LPF 72 to the HPF 140. The downward signal branched by the directional coupler 148 is inputted to a BPF 81 which passes the  
10 reference signal (53.75 MHz in the present embodiment) for transmission transmitted from the down-converter 10. The reference signal passed through a BPF 81 is inputted to a waveform adjusting circuit 150, waveform-adjusted in the waveform adjusting circuit 150 and inputted to a  
15 frequency division circuit 152. The frequency division circuit 152 generates a reference signal with a 1/5 frequency (0.25MHz) of the reference signal generated by the frequency division circuit 112 of the down-converter 10 by frequency-dividing the reference signal transmitted  
20 from the down-converter 10 to provide signal, for example, with a 1/215 period. Then, the generated reference signal is inputted to the PLL circuit 79.

Then, the PLL circuit 79 takes in the reference signal inputted from the frequency division circuit 152  
25 and the output signal from the local oscillation circuit 76,

respectively, via the internal frequency division circuit and controls the oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 76 to a constant frequency (955MHz) that is the same as that of the local oscillation circuit 36 of the down-converter 10 by controlling the local oscillation circuit 76 based on the phase difference of the frequency-divided signals. The up-converter 20 of the present embodiment, as well as the down-converter 10, is provided with a microcomputer (CPU) 154 for setting/changing the oscillation frequency of the local oscillation circuit 76 controlled by the PLL circuit 79 (specifically, the frequency division ratio of the frequency division circuit in the PLL circuit 79) by a command from the outside.

In such a way, in the up-converter 20 of the present embodiment, by frequency-dividing the reference signal transmitted from the down-converter 10, the reference signal corresponding to the reference signal generated in the down-converter 10 is restored and the PLL circuit 79 generates from the local oscillation circuit 76 the high frequency signal with the same frequency as the high frequency signal generated by the local oscillation circuit 36 of the down-converter 10 by controlling the local oscillation circuit 76 using the reference signal.

Therefore, also in the present embodiment, the down-converter 10 and the up-converter 20 can make the



frequencies of the high frequency signals mixed with the in-building upward signal or the upward signal for frequency conversion coincide with each other. The down-converter 10 can precisely restore the original upward  
5 signal before being frequency-converted by the up-converter 20.

Another aspect of the present invention is applied to the up-converter 20 of the present embodiment. The directional coupler 148 and the BPF 81 function as a  
10 second reference signal extracting means and the waveform adjusting circuit 150 and the frequency division circuit 152 function as a reference signal restoration means.

In the in-building CATV system of the present  
15 embodiment, the down-converter 10 and the up-converter 20 make the oscillation frequencies of the local oscillation circuits 36 and 76 coincide with each other. Therefore, the upward signal generated by a cable modem 22 and the like can be precisely restored in the down-converter 10.  
20 Moreover, the downward signal transmitted from the external bi-directional CATV system as well as the reception signal from the BS antenna 100 can be transmitted to the terminal 18 of the subscriber. Therefore, according to the in-building CATV system, the subscriber  
25 of the in-building CATV system can watch and listen to the

BS broadcasting without separately providing a BS antenna, even when the external bi-directional CATV system does not transmit BS broadcasting signals, thereby the service to the subscriber being improved.

5           Moreover, though the bi-directional amplifier 12 provided on the transmission line L was not described in the above description, in the present embodiment, since the frequency of the reference signal for transmission to the transmission line L is set to 53.75 MHz which does not  
10   overlap the downward signal in the transmission frequency band ( 54 MHz - 890 MHz) of the downward signal and does not coincide with the frequency of the downward signal, there is no need to provide in its inside a path for exclusive use for passing the reference signal  
15   such as the bi-directional amplifier 12 of the first embodiment shown in Fig. 2 and an ordinary bi-directional amplifier without such a path can be used.

          In this case, since the reference signal is transmitted to the transmission line L at the terminal side  
20   through the downward signal path in the bi-directional amplifier 12 together with other downward signal and amplified in the amplifier for the downward signal together with the downward signal when being passed through the path, the reference signal can be transmitted  
25   to the up-converter 20 with a proper signal level, even if

the length of the transmission line L becomes long.

Further, since the down-converter 10 is given with a function for mixing the BS-IF signal and the downward signal and these signals are sent to the terminal side via the transmission line L connected to the down-converter 10 in the present embodiment, an additional transmission line for the BS-IF signal or an additional mixer for mixing the BS-IF signal and the downward signal need not be provided. Therefore, such an in-building CATV system can be constituted cheaply.

Though a system with the BS antenna 100 as a reception antenna was described in the second embodiment, when there are many subscribers who want to receive broadcasting signals from, for example, the communication satellite (CS), the signals may be transmitted by providing a CS antenna. Also in this case, an in-building CATV system can be constituted without providing a mixer and the like for mixing the reception signal of the CS broadcasting and the downward signal, when the down-converter of the present embodiment is used.

Though the down-converter 10 of the present embodiment generates the reference signal for transmission by frequency-dividing the high frequency signal outputted from the local oscillation circuit 36, for

example, as shown in Fig. 12, the down-converter 10 may be constituted such that the reference signal for transmission (53.75 MHz) is generated by frequency-dividing (1/5) and multiplying ( $\times 215$ ) the reference signal  
5 generated in the frequency division circuit 112 (1.25 MHz) using a frequency division circuit 170 and a multiplying circuit 172, respectively.

On the other hand, though in the above-mentioned first and second embodiments, there were described in-  
10 building CATV systems in which the transmission frequency band of the downward signal is set to 54 MHz-890 MHz so that an FM radio broadcasting signal and a television broadcasting signal can be transmitted as the downward signals. Needless to say, the present invention  
15 can be applied to an in-building CATV system in which the transmission frequency band of the downward signal is set to 26 MHz-890 MHz, in order to transmit, for example, the FM radio broadcasting signal (the transmission frequency band: 88 MHz-108 MHz), television broadcasting signal  
20 (the transmission frequency band: 54 MHz-890 MHz) and cable broadcasting signal (the transmission frequency band: 26 MHz-54 MHz) for delivering music and the like can be transmitted as the downward signals.

In case of this in-building CATV system, when the  
25 reference signal passed through the transmission line L is

set, for example, to a range from 5 MHz to 26 MHz, transmission loss occurring when the reference signal is passed through the transmission line L can be lowered by setting the frequency of the reference signal to a value  
5 lower than the frequency band of the downward signal, like the case of the first embodiment. In case of the in-building CATV system, the frequency band of the downward signal in the bi-directional amplifier provided on the transmission line L becomes 26 MHz-890 MHz.

10 Moreover, for example, in a in-building CATV system for transmitting FM radio signals (transmission frequency band: 88 MHz-108 MHz), television broadcasting signals (transmission frequency band: 54 MHz-890 MHz) and cable broadcasting signals  
15 (transmission frequency band: 26 MHz-54 MHz) as the downward signal, the transmission frequency band may be set, for example, to 10MHz-890MHz and the frequency of the reference signal for transmission may be set to a value in the range from 10MHz-26MHz (for example, 10.7MHz)  
20 lower than that of any of the above-mentioned transmission signals, so that the reference signal can be transmitted as one of the downward signals, similarly to the second embodiment.

When such an in-building CATV system is  
25 constituted, since the reference signal can be amplified by

the bi-directional amplifier together with the downward signal, the same effect as that of the above-mentioned second embodiment can be attained, even though it is necessary to set the frequency band of the downward  
5 signal for transmission in the bi-directional amplifier on the transmission line L to 10 MHz-890 MHz.

## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An in-building CATV system connected to a lead-in wire from an external bi-directional CATV system
- 5 for transmitting a downward signal inputted from said lead-in wire to plural in-building terminals via in-building transmission lines, transmitting an in-building upward signal inputted to said terminals via an up-converter for frequency-converting an upward signal
- 10 outputted from a terminal device, with a frequency lower than that of said downward signal to an in-building upward signal with a frequency higher than that of said downward signal, and frequency-convert said in-building upward signal to an upward signal with an original
- 15 frequency outputted from said terminal device by a down-converter provided between said transmission line and said lead-in wire to transmit said upward signal to said lead-in wire, wherein the in-building CATV system comprises:
- 20 a reference signal generating means for generating a reference signal with a constant frequency different from that of any of various transmission signals flowing upward and downward in said transmission line, and
- a reference signal transmission means for
- 25 transmitting said reference signal generated by said

reference signal generating means to said transmission line, and

said up-converter at the terminal side and said down-converter at said lead-in wire side can frequency-  
5 convert said upward signal and said in-building upward signal, respectively using said reference signal with the constant frequency.

2. An in-building CATV system according to claim 1, wherein

10 said reference signal generating means and said reference signal transmission means are provided in said down-converter.

3. An in-building CATV system according to claim 1, wherein

15 the frequency of the reference signal transmitted to said transmission line by said reference signal transmission means is set to a frequency which is within a range of a frequency band set as a transmission frequency band of said downward signal in the in-building CATV  
20 system and does not overlap with said downward signal.

4. An in-building CATV system according to claim 1, wherein

the frequency of the reference signal transmitted to said transmission line by said reference signal  
25 transmission means is set to a frequency lower than that



of any of various transmission signals flowing upward and downward through said transmission line.

5. An in-building CATV system according to claim 4, wherein

5       the frequency of the reference signal transmitted  
to said transmission line by said reference signal  
transmission means is set to a value within a range from 5  
MHz to 26 MHz, lower than a frequency band set as a  
transmission frequency band for said downward signal in  
10 the in-building CATV system.

6. An in-building CATV system according to claim 1, wherein

an upward signal with a low frequency which has  
not been frequency-converted by said up-converter can be  
15 directly transmitted to said lead-in wire.

7. An in-building CATV system according to claim 1, wherein

a reception antenna is provided on said building  
and a reception signal from said reception antenna can be  
20 transmitted to said plural terminals via said transmission  
line together with said downward signal.

8. A down-converter in the in-building CATV  
system according to claim 1 provided between said lead-in  
wire and said transmission line, comprising;

25       a first downward signal path for transmitting a

downward signal inputted from an external bi-directional CATV system via said lead-in wire to said transmission line,

5 a first reference signal extracting means for extracting said reference signal with a constant frequency among upward transmission signals inputted via said transmission line, and

10 a first frequency conversion means for taking out said in-building upward signal among upward transmission signals inputted via said transmission line, for frequency-converting said in-building upward signal to the original upward signal outputted from said terminal device using the reference signal extracted by said reference signal extracting means and for transmitting  
15 said frequency-converted upward signal to said lead-in wire.

9. A down-converter according to claim 8 provided with a first determining means for determining whether a reference signal is extracted by said first reference signal  
20 extracting means or not, and

a first specific transmission signal extracting means for extracting a specific transmission signal with a fixed frequency among downward signals flowing through said first downward signal path and for outputting said  
25 specific transmission signal to said first frequency

conversion means as said reference signal.

10. A down-converter provided between said lead-in wire and said transmission line in the in-building CATV system according to claim 2, wherein there are provided

5 a first downward signal path for transmitting the downward signal inputted from an external bi-directional CATV system via said lead-in wire,

a reference signal generating means for generating the reference signal with a constant frequency different  
10 from that of either of an upward and downward signals flowing through said transmission line,

a first frequency conversion means for taking out said in-building upward signal among upward transmission signals inputted via said transmission line,  
15 for frequency-converting said in-building upward signal to the original upward signal outputted from said terminal device using the reference signal generated by said reference signal generating means and for transmitting said frequency-converted upward signal to said lead-in  
20 wire and

a reference signal transmission means for transmitting the reference signal generated by said reference signal generating means to said transmission line.

25 11. A down-converter according to claim 10,

wherein

the frequency of the reference signal transmitted to said transmission line by said reference signal transmission means is set to a frequency which is within a  
5 frequency band set as a transmission frequency band for said downward signal in the in-building CATV system provided with said down-converter and which does not overlap said downward signal.

12. A down converter according to claim 10,  
10 wherein

the frequency of the reference signal transmitted to said transmission line by said reference signal transmission means is set to a frequency lower than that of any of various transmission signals flowing upward and  
15 downward through said transmission line.

13. A down-converter according to claim 12,  
wherein

the frequency of the reference signal transmitted to said transmission line by said reference signal  
20 transmission means is set to a frequency within a range from 5 MHz to 26 MHz which is lower than a frequency band set as a transmission frequency band for said downward signal in the in-building CATV system provided with said down-converter.

25 14. A down-converter according to claim 10,

wherein

said reference signal transmission means  
generates the reference signal for transmission by  
frequency-dividing or multiplying a reference signal  
5 generated by said reference signal generating means and  
transmits said reference signal to said transmission line.

15. A down-converter according to claim 10,  
wherein

said reference signal transmission means  
10 generates the reference signal for transmission by  
frequency-dividing or multiplying a high frequency signal  
for frequency conversion generated by said first frequency  
conversion means based on the reference signal generated  
by said reference signal generating means and transmits  
15 said reference signal to said transmission line.

16. A down-converter according to claim 8 provided  
with

a first upward signal path for transmitting the low  
frequency upward signal which is not frequency-converted  
20 by said up-converter among upward transmission signals  
inputted via said transmission line.

17. A down-converter according to claim 8 provided  
with

a downward signal amplification means in said  
25 first downward signal path for amplifying said downward

signal passed through said first downward signal path and  
an upward signal amplification means in an in-  
building upward signal input path to said first frequency  
conversion means or an upward signal output path from  
5 said first frequency conversion means for amplifying said  
in-building upward signal or said upward signal passed  
through said path.

18. A down-converter according to claim 8 provided  
with  
10 a reception signal input terminal for inputting a  
reception signal from a reception antenna equipped on a  
building provided with said down-converter and  
a reception signal path for sending the reception  
signal inputted to said reception signal input terminal to  
15 said transmission line together with said downward  
signal.

19. An up-converter provided between said  
terminal and said terminal device in the in-building CATV  
system according to claim 1 provided with  
20 a second downward signal path for sending the  
downward signal transmitted to said terminal via said  
transmission line to said terminal device,

a second reference signal extracting means for  
extracting said reference signal with a constant frequency  
25 among downward transmission signals transmitted to said

terminal via said transmission line and

5 a second frequency conversion means for frequency-converting the upward signal outputted from said terminal device to said in-building upward signal using the reference signal extracted by said second reference signal extracting means and for transmitting said frequency-converted in-building upward signal to said transmission line via said terminal.

10 20. An up-converter according to claim 19 provided with

a second determining means for determining whether the reference signal is extracted by said second reference signal extracting means or not and

15 a second specific transmission signal extracting means for extracting a specific transmission signal with a fixed frequency among downward signals flowing through said second downward signal path and for outputting said specific transmission signal to said second frequency conversion means as said reference signal, when it is  
20 determined by said second determining means that said reference signal is not extracted.

21. An up-converter according to claim 19, wherein there is provided a reference signal restoration means for restoring the reference signal corresponding to the  
25 reference signal used for frequency-converting the in-

building upward signal to the upward signal by said  
down-converter by frequency-dividing or multiplying the  
reference signal extracted by said second reference signal  
extracting means, and said second frequency conversion  
5 means frequency-converts said upward signal to said in-  
building upward signal using the reference signal restored  
by said reference signal restoration means.

22. An amplifier provided on the transmission line  
from said down-converter to said terminal in the in-  
10 building CATV system according to claim 1 provided with  
a third downward signal path for sending the  
downward signal transmitted from said down-converter  
via said transmission line to the terminal side,

a downward signal amplification means provided  
15 on said third downward signal path for amplifying said  
downward signal,

an in-building upward signal path for sending the  
in-building upward signal transmitted from said terminal  
side via said transmission line to said down-converter,

20 an in-building upward signal amplification means  
provided on said in-building upward signal path for  
amplifying said in-building upward signal, and

a first reference signal path for connecting the  
transmission line of said down-converter and the  
25 transmission line of said terminal side so that said



reference signal can be passed through said first reference signal path.

23. An amplifier according to claim 22 provided with a second upward signal path for connecting the transmission line of said down-converter and the transmission line of said terminal side so that the low frequency upward signal which is not frequency-converted by said down-converter can be passed through said second upward signal path.

24. An amplifier according to claim 22 provided with

one or plural branch terminals,

a downward signal branching means for branching a part of the downward signal amplified by said downward signal amplification means and for outputting the branched downward signal from said branch terminals,

an in-building upward signal input means for transmitting the in-building upward signal inputted to said branch terminal to said in-building upward signal path at the input side of said in-building upward signal amplification means, and

a second reference signal path for connecting said branch terminal and said first reference signal path so that said reference signal can be passed through said second reference signal path.

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In order to correctly perform frequency conversion without using a pilot signal from an external system in a CATV system in which an upward signal is converted to a high frequency in-building upward signal using an up-converter and the in-building upward signal is converted to the original upward signal using a down-converter, there is proposed a down-converter provided with a reference oscillation circuit for generating a reference signal with a frequency lower than that of a downward signal or the in-building upward signal. The in-building upward signal is frequency-converted using the reference signal and the reference signal is transmitted to a transmission line of the terminal side. A bi-directional amplifier on the transmission line can not only amplify the downward signal and the in-building upward signal bi-directionally but also transmit the reference signal to an up-converter of the terminal side. The transmitted reference signal is extracted in the up-converter and the upward signal is frequency-converted to the in-building upward signal.



FIG. 2

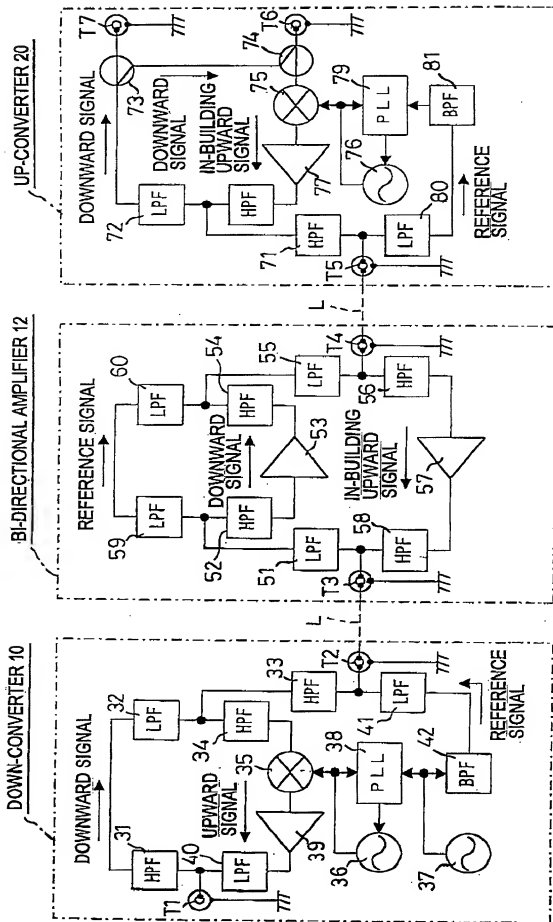
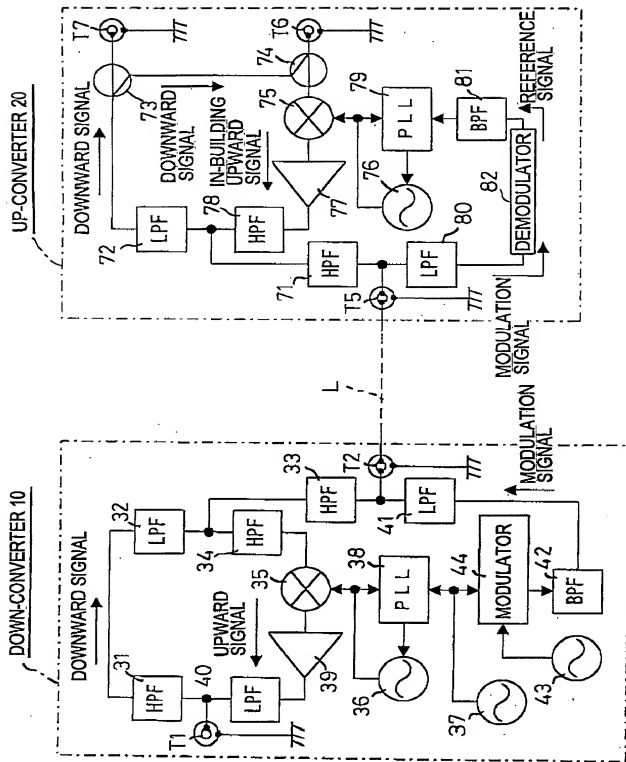


FIG. 3



**SIGNAL INSERTING DEVICE 28**

91  
HPF

93  
LPF

T9

REFERENCE SIGNAL

FIG. 4C

DOWN-CONVERTER 10

FORWARD SIGNAL

LPF 32

HPF 34

HPF 35

35

33

HPF 33

LPF 41

33

T2

38

PLL 38

BPF 40

REFERENCE SIGNAL

FIG. 5A

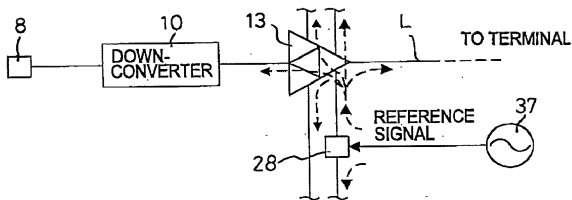
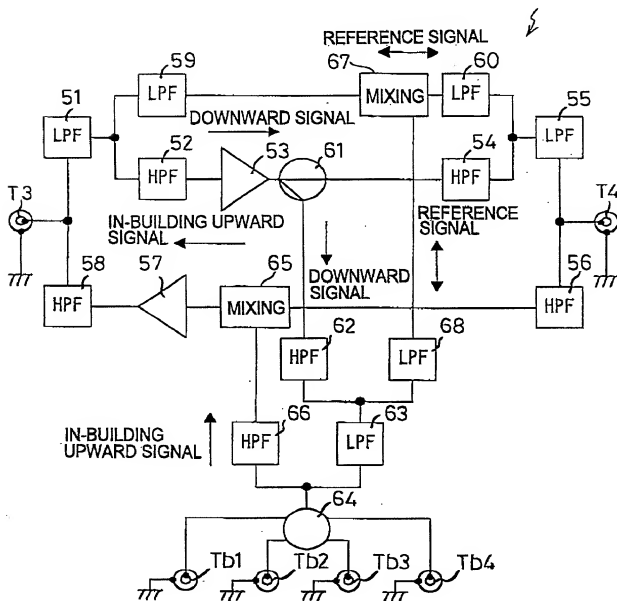


FIG. 5B

### BRANCH AMPLIFIER 13



## DOWN-CONVERTER 10

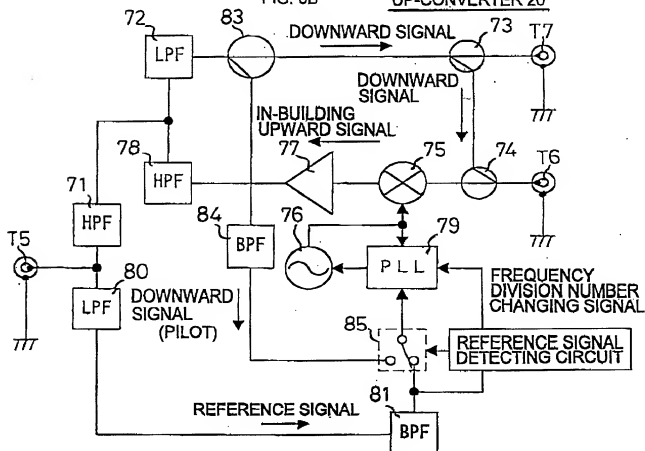






FIG. 8

DOWN-CONVERTER 10

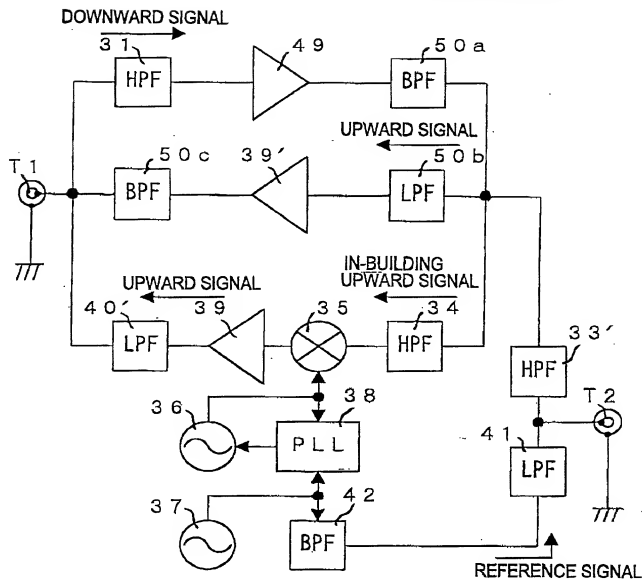


FIG. 9

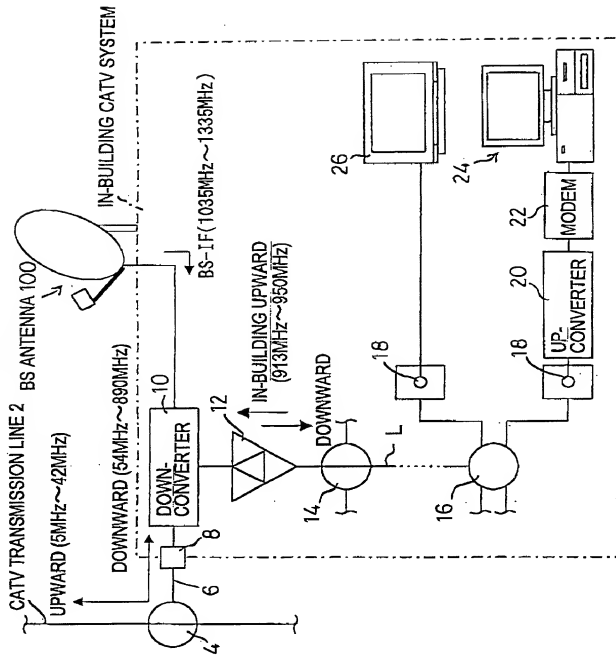


FIG. 10

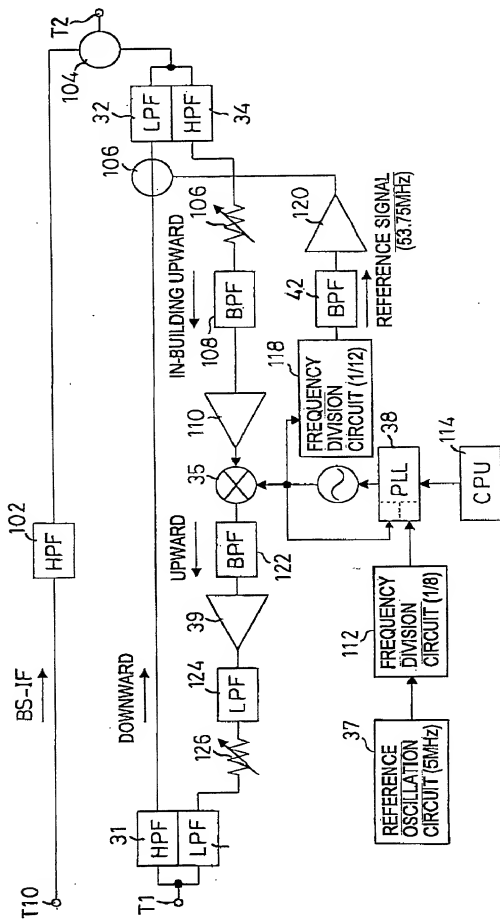


FIG.11

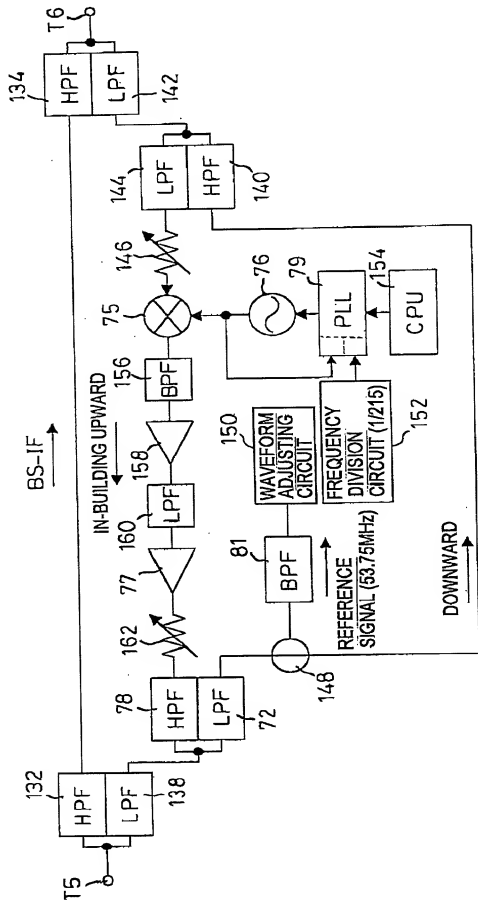


FIG. 12

